

pression that the representatives of Gen. Huerta were willing to go out of their way to show disregard for the dignity and rights of this Government, and felt perfectly safe in doing what they pleased, making free to show in many ways their irritation and contempt.

"A few days after the incident at Tampico an orderly from the U. S. S. Minnesota was arrested at Vera Cruz while ashore in uniform to obtain the ship's mail and was for a time thrown into jail. An official despatch from this Government to its Embassy at Mexico City was withheld by the authorities of the telegraphic service until peremptorily demanded by our Charge d'Affaires in person.

"So far as I can learn such wrongs and annoyances have been suffered to occur only against representatives of the United States. I have heard of no complaints from other governments of similar treatment. Subsequent explanations and formal apologies did not and could not alter the popular impression, which it is possible it had been the object of the Huertista authorities to create, that the Government of the United States was being singled out and might be singled out with impunity for slights and affronts in retaliation for its refusal to recognize the pretensions of Gen. Huerta to be regarded as the Constitutional Provisional President of the Republic of Mexico.

"The manifest danger of such a situation was that such offenses might grow from bad to worse until something happened of so gross and intolerable a sort as to lead directly and inevitably to armed conflict. It was necessary that the apologies of Gen. Huerta and his representatives should go much further; that they should be such as to attract the attention of the whole population to their significance, and such as to impress upon Gen. Huerta himself the necessity of seeing to it that no further occasion for explanations and professed regrets should arise.

FELT IT HIS DUTY TO SUSTAIN MAYO.

"I, therefore, felt it my duty to sustain Admiral Mayo in the whole of his demand and to insist that the flag of the United States should be saluted in such a way as to indicate a new spirit and attitude on the part of the Huertistas.

"Such a salute Gen. Huerta has refused, and I have come to ask your approval and support in the course a now purpose to pursue.

"This Government can, I earnestly hope, in no circumstances be forced into war with the people of Mexico. Mexico is torn with civil strife.

"If we are to accept the tests of its own constitution, it has no government. Gen. Huerta has set his power up in the City of Mexico, such as it is, without right and by methods for which there can be no justification. Only part of the country is under his control.

"If armed conflict should unhappily come as a result of his attitude of personal resentment towards this Government, we should be fighting only Gen. Huerta and those who adhere to him and give him their support; and our object would be only to restore to the people of the distracted Republic the opportunity to set up again their own laws and their own government.

WAR IS NOT NOW IN QUESTION.

"But I earnestly hope that war is not now in question. I believe that I speak for the American people when I say that we do not desire to control in any degree the affairs of our sister republic. Our feeling for the people of Mexico is one of deep and genuine friendship, and everything that we have so far done or refrained from doing has proceeded from our desire to help them, not to hinder or embarrass them.

"We would not wish even to exercise the good office of friendship without their welcome and consent. The people of Mexico are entitled to settle their own domestic affairs in their own way, and we sincerely desire to respect their right. The present situation need have none of the grave implications of interference if we deal with it promptly, firmly and wisely.

"No doubt I could do what is necessary in the circumstances to enforce respect for our Government without recourse to Congress and yet not exceed my constitutional powers as President; but I do not wish to act in a matter possibly of so grave consequence except in close conference and co-operation with both the Senate and House. I, therefore, come to ask your approval that I should use the armed forces of the United States in such ways and to such an extent as may be necessary to obtain from Gen. Huerta and his adherents the fullest recognition of the right and dignity of the United States, even amidst the distressing conditions now unhappily obtaining in Mexico.

"There can in what we do be no thought of aggression or of selfish aggrandizement. We seek to maintain the dignity and authority of the United States only because we wish always to keep our great influence unimpaired for the uses of liberty, both in the United States and wherever else it may be employed for the benefit of mankind."

GOETHALS CAN SPEED PANAMA CANAL WORK FOR WARSHIP PASSAGE.

PANAMA, April 20.—Only in case of urgent necessity may battleships pass the Panama Canal in proceeding to the blockade of the Mexican Pacific in the event the American fleet there should prove to be insufficient.

Goethals to-day. He declared that if the United States Government insisted that he could speed up the work on the Cuzco canal in order to obtain a 45-foot channel. He could, he said, also demolish the Empire bridge across the canal and tear out the railway trestle at Paraiso. It is understood that the Secretary of the Navy has requested information relative to the passage of warships.

\$50,000,000 TO BE VOTED FOR UPHOLDING WILSON

Bill Introduced in the Senate Following the Precedent Set by McKinley in War With Spain.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—While President Wilson was announcing to the newspaper correspondents to-day that under no circumstances will the United States make war on the people of Mexico, Congress was taking steps to back up his proposals to punish Huerta.

Both branches adopted by a unanimous vote a resolution providing for a joint session at 3 o'clock to hear the President's address.

A bill to appropriate \$50,000,000 to be expended by the President was introduced by Senator Chamberlain, Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, to which the bill was referred. The bill provides:

"That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to expend in his discretion for the national defense and for each and every purpose connected therewith the sum of fifty million dollars out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, which sum shall remain available until expended."

This is identical to the bill passed before the war with Spain.

Speaker Clark and Chairman Flood of the Foreign Affairs Committee conferred with Democratic Leader Underwood and arranged that as soon as the President shall have read his message the Foreign Affairs Committee shall meet and report immediately a resolution. Mr. Underwood, after telephoning to the White House, said:

"Congress will do whatever the President wants, which probably will be a blockade of the Mexican ports and steps to protect American lives and property."

The Senate passed the volunteer army bill for taking into the regular service militia regiments in time of war. The bill already has passed the House.

Mr. Bryan said that, so far as he knew, the Mexican Government had not given Mr. O'Shaughnessy his passports, nor had the State Department instructed the Charge to leave Mexico City.

The Navy Department chartered the Ward liner Mexico, now in Mexican Gulf waters, for a refugee ship at Tampico. The War Department took options on several ships to be used as transports.

According to official advices Americans in Mexico already are beginning to leave. Officials understood that hundreds of Americans left Mexico City yesterday for Vera Cruz.

The Cabinet was in session discussing the situation until 1 o'clock.

WILSON MAKES IT CLEAR ISSUE IS WITH HUERTA

(Continued From First Page.)

read the papers this morning, as if the country was getting on fire with war enthusiasm. I have no enthusiasm for war. I have an enthusiasm for justice and for the dignity of the United States, but not for war. And this need not eventuate into war if we handle it with firmness and promptness."

The President said that in reality he was going to Congress on an occasion for which, strictly speaking, it was not necessary to obtain authority, but that it was his desire to have the full co-operation and thought and purpose of Congress. Mr. Wilson said that the Executive could take steps which would fall short of a declaration of war.

The President emphasized that he had not lost his patience with Mexico, for to lose patience seemed to him an act of weakness on the part of a person strong enough to do as he ought, but that he felt such incidents as recent ones might go from bad to worse and eventually bring about a state of conflict.

MUST CUT SHORT THE INSULTS.

The President added that he thought it was wise in the interests of peace to cut off these repeated offenses at an early stage.

Events of the day, the President indicated, such as a final acceptance from Huerta, might alter his plans, and he added that even the course of action by the navy was dependent upon circumstances from hour to hour.

When the President was asked the direct question if the purpose of his action was to secure the elimination of Huerta,

American Consul at Vera Cruz Who Is Caring for Foreigners



he replied that the Tampico incident did not involve that question. He replied that the United States merely wanted full recognition of its dignity and such a recognition as would constitute a guarantee that such incidents as the one at Tampico would not occur again.

HOLDS HIS SPEECH TILL LAST MINUTE.

He declined to give out copies of his speech in advance, as has been the custom, saying he wanted to keep it under advisement to the last minute. He arranged to have copies given out at the Capitol simultaneously with his delivery.

The use of the word "simultaneous" caused a ripple of laughter among the President's callers. Some one asked if the word be objectionable, but Mr. Wilson laughingly replied that when it all came from one side there was no objection.

The reference was to Huerta's proposal for a simultaneous salute and the President indicated by his answer that twenty-one guns fired simultaneously in salute to the flag by Huerta would be the only kind of simultaneous salute that would be accepted.

The President revealed that foreign diplomats at Mexico City had been using their good offices with Huerta in an effort to induce him to accede, but that no representations had been made to this Government in any way by other nations.

Secretary Bryan said the attitude of Carranza and Villa, leaders of the Constitutionalists, was very favorable and he did not expect any complicating developments from that phase of the situation.

While the Cabinet was in session it was reported that Huerta had sent a new proposal. Secretary Bryan left the Cabinet meeting to go to the State Department to meet Alcala and receive the proposition.

After Secretary Bryan received the message he announced that it did not contain any new proposals, but was merely the full text of the communication to Charge O'Shaughnessy which had been delivered here last night. He said the situation was unchanged.

Secretary Garrison announced that Major-Gen. Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff, would command the American forces should it finally become necessary to use them.

In the naval establishment everything was in preparedness for action. Few orders remained to be given. Secretary Daniels was early at his desk, scanning overnight reports of the movement of the big fleets steaming to both coasts of Mexico.

Rear-Admiral Badger's ships will be at Tampico early Wednesday, according to latest calculations.

Throughout the whole controversy, according to Secretary of State Bryan, all foreign governments have been notified of each step in the Mexican imbroglio. If they had objections, one of the Senators pointed out to-day, they would have made their attitude known before the events of last night.

The joint Army and Navy Board, headed by Admiral Dewey, to-day had its first session in many months. It discussed plans for co-operation of the army and navy in case it becomes necessary to adopt measures in Mexico. Major-Gen. Wood, Chief of Staff, and Major-Gen. Wotherspoon, Assistant Chief, attended the meeting.

Huerta's telegram to President Taft on Feb. 18, 1913, was given out again at the White House to-day and officials declared its words had a significant bearing on the present situation. It follows:

"I have the honor to inform you that I have overthrown this Government, the forces are with me, and from now on peace and prosperity will reign. Your obedient servant,

"VICTORIANO HUERTA, Commander in Chief.

MORE WARSHIPS TO JOIN THE FLEETS

VALLEJO, Cal., April 20.—The United States cruiser Maryland to-day was ordered to take on coal and provisions and start for Mexican waters as soon as possible. She will probably get away during the week. The cruiser Jupiter will sail Wednesday with 200 marines and quantities of stores. The cruiser South Dakota is due here to-morrow from Puget Sound. She will remain only long enough to take on marines and ammunition and then steam full speed for Mexican waters.

Repairs are being rushed on the Cleveland, so that she may leave not later than Saturday. The cruiser Buffalo may also be used to carry stores and ammunition for the Pacific fleet.

KEY WEST, Fla., April 20.—The gunboat Isle de Luzon and the tender Yankton arrived here early to-day for coal and provisions. Both will proceed at once to Mexican waters.

Badger Notified as Fleet Nears Tampico

ON BOARD THE U. S. S. ARKANSAS AT SEA, by wireless via Key West, April 20.—Rear-Admiral Charles J. Badger, Commander-in-Chief of the Atlantic fleet, now hurrying to the Mexican port of Tampico, was advised to-day of President Huerta's refusal to salute the American flag, and he is expecting specific instructions from Washington hourly. The American fleet will arrive at Tampico at noon on Wednesday.

JUPITER, Fla., April 20.—The American battleship fleet, the Louisiana bringing up the rear, has left the waters of the United States and is now speeding through the high sea in fine weather toward Tampico. The Louisiana, the last to sail and with the longest journey, having started from New York, was off Palm Beach at 3.30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when this station was last in communication with her.

When the wireless brought word that Huerta had acceded to the demands for a salute if the salute were returned, all hands expected a recall; but when the next wireless brought the news of Huerta's supplemental demand, that a simultaneous salute be fired by both nations, there was a swift change in the atmosphere aboard the big warship.

Orders were given immediately for the overhauling of the landing equipment. The highly disciplined crew is ready for any duty, so that only the routine drills are being enacted. The South Carolina joined the other battleships yesterday.

Rear-Admiral Badger expects to establish wireless communication with Rear-Admiral Fletcher at Vera Cruz to-day.

PENSACOLA, Fla., April 20.—Orders were received to-day directing the flotilla of twenty torpedo-boat destroyers here to put to sea this afternoon, meeting Rear-Admiral Badger's fleet in the Gulf of Mexico, accompanying it to Tampico. Officers said the destroyers, with two tenders, were ready to depart.

The battleship Mississippi to-day took aboard 600 marines. It was said she would sail for Tampico in accordance with previously announced orders early to-day. With her will go the scout cruiser Birmingham, carrying four navy hydro-aeroplanes. It was announced that the Birmingham, the fastest cruiser of her class in the navy, would make an effort to reach Tampico before any hostilities break out so that her air craft may be used in directing any operations in the surrounding country.

First orders were for the torpedo flotilla to wait here until ordered to sea by Rear-Admiral Badger. A heavy electrical storm, however, prevented the use of the wireless for communication with the flagship Arkansas.

The Mississippi and the Birmingham will be accompanied by the tender Dixie.

headed. At Sheriff street the thieves threw away three trays of rings and dashed into a tenement house. Before the block could be surrounded they had made their escape.

Hernstein, the jeweler, who arrived soon after the robbery, thinks the loot obtained by the robbers is worth probably \$1,000. Plaxett was patched up by an ambulance surgeon and went home. The best description he can give of the thieves is that they were young Jews of the well-dressed gang type. The thieves left behind a car and two loaded revolvers.

BANDITS SHOOT THREE IN DARING HOLDUP

After Wounding Mill Men. They Fire on Policeman Who Tries to Halt Their Wild Dash in Auto.

CENTERVILLE, R. I., April 20.—Pushing through this town in a powerful automobile at the rate of 30 miles an hour, seven armed bandits escaped this afternoon with \$1,500 in cash after having held up and seriously wounding Supt. William E. Mackey of the Centerville Mills and Robert Lister, paymaster, and then shooting Policeman Hill, who endeavored to stop them. The men bore down on Mackey and Lister as they were carrying the payroll of the mill, and when refused the money opened with a fusillade of bullets. Mackey fell wounded in the neck and Lister with a bullet through the lung.

Three policemen, notified of the holdup, set out in another automobile to intercept the men and met them face to face. Patrolman Hill, jumping out with his revolver, fell with a bullet in his shoulder and the machine was shot at full speed. Warnings have been sent over the whole section.

Detective Liebers and Patrolman Winters took up the chase after the first two, one of whom was barely

CANDY PENNY A POUND PROFIT

AGES Ago an Obscure Genius Immortalized Himself by Saying "Imitation is the Sincerest Kind of Flattery"—Imitation does more than flatter. It admits inferiority. The instant you are told "This is good as Loft's" you know intuitively that it isn't. LOFT CANDY is individual, distinctive, unapproachable in flavor, purity and all around goodness.

Special for Monday
CHOCOLATE SILVER STICKS—These are made from the finest of Swiss chocolate, cream, vanilla, fig and strawberry. Each piece is individually wrapped. **10c**

Special for Tuesday
PLUM SHUTT LEMONS—The heart of old-fashioned sweetness, presented in a rich, sunny flavor. The children just love these tempting morsels. **10c**

Let Us Tempt You with the Following:

MIDGET STICKS—Dainty little bars of old-fashioned sweetness, presented in a rich, sunny flavor. The children just love these tempting morsels. **15c**

Special for Wednesday
SWEETENED CREAM—These are made from the finest of Swiss chocolate, cream, vanilla, fig and strawberry. Each piece is individually wrapped. **19c**

Loft's Candy is sold everywhere. The specified weight includes the container in each case.